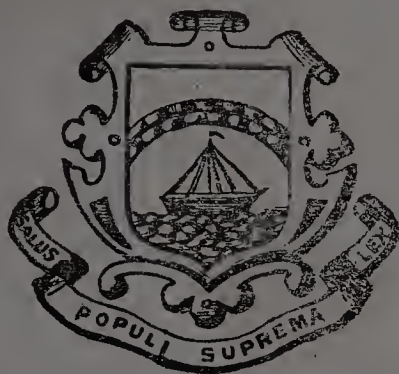


1910.

Tonbridge Urban District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health,

WITH REPORT BY

The Sanitary Inspector.

Tonbridge :

PRINTED BY FREE PRESS LIMITED, HIGH STREET.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1910.

AREA AND POPULATION.

No. of Regn. District.	Area in Statute Acres.		Inhabited Houses.		Population.	
	Land and Inland Water	Inland Water Only.	1891.	1901.	1891.	1901.
49	1,356	20	1,988	2,685	10,117	12,736

The Population of the Tonbridge Urban District, estimated to the middle of 1910, was 15,758, showing an increase of 3,022 since the census of 1901, and of 358 on the estimated population of 1909.

The number of registered births amounted to 296, including 144 of males, and 152 of females, and giving a birth-rate of 18·7 per 1,000 of population as compared with 18·2 in the previous year.

One hundred and thirty-nine deaths were registered, including 66 of males and 73 of females. To these must be added 21 deaths of residents who died in Public Institutions outside the District, viz., 16 in the Union Workhouse (Tonbridge Rural District), 3 in the General Hospital, Tunbridge Wells, 1 in the Urban Isolation Hospital (Tonbridge Rural District), and 1 in the St. Elizabeth's Home, Hampstead, making a nett total of 160 deaths.

The death-rate was 10·1 per 1,000 of population, as compared with a like rate in the previous year, and 10·3 in 1908.

The principal Epidemic Diseases include Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Fever (Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, and Pyrexia of uncertain origin), and Diarrhœa.

Of the total 160 deaths 9 were caused by one or other of these diseases, viz., 5 by Whooping-cough, 3 by Diarrhœa, and 1 by Enteric Fever.

The Epidemic Disease death-rate was 0·57 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0·32 in the previous year, and 0·19 in 1908.

The Infant Mortality, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 registered births, was 84, as compared with 74 in the previous year, and 96 in 1908.

The birth-rate in England and Wales in 1910 was 24·8 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·8 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909, and lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the ten years 1900-1909, the birth-rate in 1910 showed a decrease of 2·7 per 1,000.

The death-rate in 1910 was 13·4 per 1,000, which was 1·1 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909, and lower than the rate in any other year on record. Compared with the average rate in the ten years 1900-1909, the death-rate in 1910 showed a decrease of 2·4 per 1,000.

The rate of mortality among infants under one year of age to 1,000 registered births was 106, which is 3 per 1,000 below the rate in 1909. The rate in 1910 was lower than in any other year on record. Compared with the average in the ten years 1900-1909, the rate of infantile mortality in 1910 showed a decrease of 26 per 1,000.

The epidemic disease death-rate was 0·99 per 1,000 living, against 1·28, 1·34, and 1·13 respectively in the three preceding years.

The vital statistics for the District for 1910 are very satisfactory, and, as shown by the following table, compare favourably with the rates for England and Wales, the death-rate, the epidemic disease death-rate, and the infant mortality being respectively 3·3, 0·42, and 22 below the corresponding rates for the country generally:—

	Death-rate.	Epidemic Disease Death-rate.	Infant Mortality.
England and Wales	13·4	0·99	106
Tonbridge Urban	10·1	0·57	84
	3·3	0·42	22

The birth-rate for this District was 0·5 above that of the previous year, but 6·1 below that for the country generally.

A.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable, viz., Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, and the Fevers known by any of the following names: Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal. No other diseases have been added to this list by the Local Authority.

Fifty-three cases were notified, as compared with 74 in the previous year. They comprised 2 cases of Diphtheria, 47 of Scarlet Fever, 2 of Enteric Fever, and 2 of Erysipelas.

Diphtheria.—Only two non-fatal cases of this disease were notified, as compared with 23 non-fatal cases in 1909.

Both cases occurred in May, the first, a boy, aged 5 years, being notified on the 18th of that month from Mill Crescent, was removed to the Isolation Hospital the same day, and discharged well on June 24th.

The other case was a very mild one, notified on the day after the above, and was a boy of 15 years of age, living in Dry Hill Road, was treated at home and recovered.

On the 15th August, 1910, an Order, cited as “The Diphtheria Anti-toxin (Outside London) Order, 1910,” was issued by the Local Government Board. This Order sanctions the provision by District Councils of a temporary supply of diphtheria anti-toxin, and of medical assistance in connection with the temporary supply of diphtheria anti-toxin, for the poorer inhabitants of their District, subject to the arrangements with respect to the keeping, distribution, and use of the diphtheria anti-toxin being made in accordance with the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

I may here state that diphtheria anti-toxin has been provided in this District free of charge in necessitous cases since 1906, when a resolution was passed by your Council that the Sanitary Inspector should keep a supply in readiness for use, medical men applying for same as occasion arose for use where persons were too poor to pay for it themselves.

The Council have also paid for bacteriological examination of throat material in suspicious cases.

In order to advise the medical men in the District of this Order, and to remind them of the conditions under which anti-toxin is provided, I addressed (with the approval of your Council) the following circular letter to all the medical practitioners in the District:—

‘DEAR SIR,

The Diphtheria Anti-toxin (Outside London) Order, 1910.

“In view of the fact now generally recognised, viz., that in cases of diphtheria, and more particularly in laryngeal diphtheria or membranous croup, the chances of the patient’s recovery are vastly increased by the

injection of anti-toxin at the earliest possible stage of the disease, the Tonbridge Urban District Council wish me to inform you that they intend at once to carry out the suggestions contained in the above Order.

“A stock of Diphtheria anti-toxin will be kept at the Office of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. M. Jenner, Tonbridge Castle).

“This will be for the injection of patients who are too poor to pay for so expensive a remedy themselves before they go to Hospital, where a further supply of anti-toxin is kept.

“Any qualified medical practitioner can obtain a dose or doses on giving the name and address of the patient for whom it is intended. In some cases it may be more convenient and may facilitate the early use of the remedy if the medical practitioner uses his own anti-toxin and later on refunds it from the Council's store.

“It must be clearly understood that the early administration of anti-toxin shall in no way substitute prompt removal to the Isolation Hospital, but be an adjunct to such removal.

“This free provision of anti-toxin as above suggested applies to poor persons and also those who are actually in receipt of parish relief.

“These arrangements have, as you are no doubt aware, been in practice since 1906, but the Council thought you should be advised of the above Order, and reminded of the conditions under which anti-toxin is provided.”

Scarlet Fever rose from 26 non-fatal cases in 1909 to 47 cases (also all non-fatal) in 1910.

They were notified as follows :—

January	1
February.....	1
March	0
April	3
May	2
June	6
July.....	9
August.....	3
September	4
October	5
November	3
December	10
<hr/>	
Total	47 cases
<hr/>	

The cases were distributed throughout the District thus :—

Bickley Road	6 cases
Brook Street	3 „
Nelson Avenue ..	3 „
St. Stephen's Street	3 „
St. Mary's Road	3 „
Avebury Avenue	3 „

Waterloo Place	3 cases
Rose Street	3 „
Quarry Hill.... ..	2 „
Priory Grove	2 „
Lionel Road	2 „
London Road	1 case
Shipbourne Road	1 „
Chichester Road	1 „
Waterloo Road	1 „
Hawden Road.....	1 „
Judd Road	1 „
Mabledon Road	1 „
Priory Walk.....	1 „
Woodside Road	1 „
Priory Street	1 „
Alexandra Road ...	1 „
Barden Road	1 „
Preston Road	1 „
Gladstone Road	1 „
<hr/>	
Total	47 cases
<hr/>	

The cases occurred at the following age periods:...

1—5 years	5—15 years	15—25 years	25—65 years	
<hr/> 6	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 2	— 47 cases

Several families related to one another had the disease, contracting it no doubt when visiting each other or while the children intermingled, but otherwise the cases were of a straggling nature, cropping up here and there at irregular intervals, and in many cases at considerable distance from and having no connection at all with any known case.

Forty-six of the cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital.

Enteric Fever.—It is very satisfactory to report that only two cases of this disease were notified throughout the year, as compared with 19 in 1909.

The first case, that of an adult female—occurred at the end of November, and was removed from Mabledon Road to the Isolation Hospital, where she died on December 3rd. The house was in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and no definite cause could be found to account for the presence of the disease, which commenced about November 18th.

The second case—also that of an adult female—occurred at Weald View Road in December. The case was somewhat obscure, the patient being ill for a month previous to notification. The cause was not apparent, though exhaustive enquiries were made. She was treated at home, and recovered.

Erysipelas.—Only two non-fatal cases were notified, as compared with six non-fatal cases in 1909. The first case—an aged male—occurred at Priory Road in September, and the other—an adult female—in November at Hawden Road.

No cases of **Small Pox** or **Puerperal Fever** were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis in all forms caused 12 deaths during the year, as compared with 17 in 1909, and 25 in 1908. Of these 12 deaths, 8 were certified as due to Phthisis (consumption of the lungs), as against 14 in 1909, and 17 in 1908. The death-rate from all forms of the disease was 0·76, and the phthisis death-rate 0·50 per 1,000 of population.

The death-rate in this District from all forms of the disease in 1909 was 1·10, and the Phthisis death-rate 0·90 per 1,000 of population, as compared with rates of 1·52 and 1·08 for England and Wales in that year. The comparative figures for 1910 for the country generally are not yet available.

Under the *Voluntary* system of notification of Phthisis in practice in the District, 15 cases were brought to my notice, as follows:—2 in January (1 at High Street, and 1 at Pembury Grove), 1 in May at Vale Road, 3 in June (2 at Pembury Grove and 1 at Lansdowne Road), 2 in September (1 each at Woodside Road and Rose Street), 2 in October (1 at Garden Road, and 1 at Gladstone Road), 2 in November (1 at Hawden Road, and 1 at Lavender Hill), and 3 in December (1 at Woodside Road, 1 at Woodfield Road, and 1 at Vale Road).

I am glad to have this number of cases *voluntarily* brought to my notice, showing as it does both co-operation in the system by the medical practitioners in the District, and also a presumed acquiescence on the part of the patients and members of the family.

The knowledge of the existence of the cases allows of disinfection of the room occupied by the patient from time to time, and the issue of printed instructions how to minimise the danger to occupants of the same house if nothing better, and I hope before long further facilities may be available for Sanatorium treatment in suitable cases, and other measures especially available for those deplorable cases, many living from hand to mouth, on the border of pauperism, who act as the most potent source of infection to those with whom they live and come into immediate contact.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, under which all cases of Phthisis occurring among poor persons are required to be notified, only three notifications were received, viz., 1 in June, and 1 in August, of poor persons leaving public institutions outside the District to become resident within the area of this District, and 1 in September of a poor person resident in Woodside Road.

In addition to advice, and the distribution of literature above referred to, disinfection of rooms and bedding is also carried out as required, and disinfectants left at the house for after use. The same procedure is carried out after deaths from Phthisis, where the persons dying have not been notified; the Sanitary Inspector being informed by me of all deaths, the necessary information being obtained from the death returns.

The occupations of the 8 persons dying from Phthisis were:—Wives of labourers (2), daughter of blacksmith, Master Butcher, no occupation; wife of a compositor, hospital nurse, and wife of a wool-sorter.

Year.	Population.	Deaths from phthisis in Tonbridge	Tuberculosis of Meninges	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 population of Tonbridge	Phthisis. England and Wales	Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis. Tonbridge only
1897...	10,612	13	—	—	1·22	1·34	1·22
1898...	10,739	13	—	—	1·21	1·30	1·21
1899 ..	10,839	10	—	—	0·92	1·33	0·92
1900...	10,947	14	—	8	1·27	1·33	2·00
Census 1901...	12,736	14	—	—	1·09	1·26	1·09
1902...	13,078	12	—	3	0·91	1·23	1·14
1903...	13,413	10	4	3	0·74	1·20	1·26
1904...	13,725	15	2	7	1·09	1·23	1·74
1905...	14,045	11	3	—	0·78	1·14	0·99
1906...	14,372	14	2	4	0·97	1·15	1·39
1907...	14,707	19	2	3	1·29	1·14	1·63
1908...	15,049	17	3	5	1·12	1·11	1·66
1909...	15,400	14	—	3	0·90	1·08	1·10
1910 ..	15,758	8	1	3	0·50	—	0·76

Cancer.—Several houses and a quantity of bedding, etc., have been disinfected on request after fatal cases of Cancer, the Council doing the work gratuitously, and medical men co-operating by advising the people concerned to apply to have the disinfection carried out where necessary.

The origin and possible mode of communication of Cancer is still very obscure, but I have always advised applications for the disinfection of houses or clothing to be complied with and encouraged.

I have prepared the following table, showing the number of deaths and other particulars for the past eleven years:—

Year.	No. of Deaths at all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1—5 Years.	5—15 Years.	15—25 Years.	25—65 Years.	65 and upwards.	Cancer Death-rate per 1,000 Tonbridge Urban.	Cancer Death-rate per 1,000 England and Wales.
1900...	12	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—
1901...	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	0·31	—
1902...	14	—	—	1	—	6	7	1·07	—
1903...	11	—	—	—	—	5	6	0·82	—
1904...	17	—	—	—	—	8	9	1·23	—
1905...	13	—	—	—	—	9	4	0·92	—
1906...	11	—	—	—	—	7	4	0·76	—
1907...	10	—	1	—	—	5	4	0·67	0·90
1908...	11	—	—	—	—	6	5	0·73	0·92
1909...	15	—	—	—	—	10	5	0·97	0·95
1910...	16	1	—	—	—	8	7	1·01	—

The average cancer death-rate for the five years 1903-1907 for England and Wales was 0·89, and the corresponding rate for Tonbridge was 0·88 for the same period.

I quote this period as the Registrar-General's Report for 1909 containing later comparative figures was not available at the end of 1910.

Hospital Isolation.—Forty-eight cases of infectious disease were treated at the Isolation Hospital, Vauxhall Lane, and were admitted as follows :—

January.....	1 case	(Scarlet Fever).
February	1 „	(Scarlet Fever).
April	3 cases	(Scarlet Fever).
May	2 „	(1 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria).
June	6 „	(Scarlet Fever).
July	9 „	(Scarlet Fever).
August	3 „	(Scarlet Fever).
September.....	4 „	(Scarlet Fever).
October	5 „	(Scarlet Fever).
November	4 „	(3 Scarlet Fever, 1 Enteric Fever).
December	10 cases	(Scarlet Fever).

—
48 cases (46 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria, 1 Enteric
— Fever)

As the lease of the Hospital site had only a few years to run, the Council have naturally deferred expending money for structural work until a more permanent tenure could be secured. Arrangements have now been made for a 30 years' lease from June, 1910, and at the end of the year the Council's Surveyor, Mr. Bradley, had prepared plans for the enlargement of the wards, the extension of the kitchen of the administrative block, the provision of a steam disinfecter, laundry, and other necessary adjuncts sufficient to bring the Hospital up to date.



B.—NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Whooping-cough caused five deaths of children during the year, viz., one in January at Cromer Street, aged 20 months, one at Hayesden in April, aged 5 months, one in June at Nelson Avenue, aged 4 years, one in July at Preston Road, aged 1 month, and one in December at Houselands Road, aged 4 months.

There are few diseases more dangerous to life in early infancy than whooping-cough, and it is apparent that more deaths (5) have resulted from it during the past year than from all the notifiable and epidemic non-notifiable diseases put together.

No deaths resulted from Measles or Influenza.

Diarrhoea caused three deaths, one in August at Meadow Road, a child of 8 months, one in October at St. Stephen's Street, aged 14 months, and one at Uridge Crescent in November, aged 4 months.

Common Lodging-houses —There are still no premises in the District coming strictly under this head, but those premises which are practically lodging-houses in the District are visited and are in good condition.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—The Register contains 35 entries, 7 of the persons registered being classified as cowkeepers, and 28 as purveyors of milk.

The Model Regulations of the Local Government Board are in force, having been adopted on February 5th, 1908.

The premises have been inspected and kept under observation, and limewashing and cleansing, and removal of accumulations of manure (the principal ground for complaint) have been carried out on request.

No Veterinary Surgeon is systematically employed to examine dairy cows.

The Police Authorities take samples of milk for analyses, and I also keep myself acquainted with the quality of the milk supply, and generally, I have no reason to suspect its purity.

Slaughter-houses.—There are eight slaughter-houses in the town, seven of which are registered, and one is licensed annually.

Bye-laws for the regulation of slaughter-houses were adopted on August 3rd, and came into force on October 21st, 1898.

They have been regularly inspected, and matters such as defective floors, limewashing, &c., have been attended to on request.

I have on several occasions advocated the erection of a small public slaughter-house in some accessible part, and the matter has been considered by the Health Committee, but so far no site has been approved.

Slaughter-houses are not visited at the times of slaughtering, and there is no inspector employed who holds a special certificate in meat inspection.

No dealings in tuberculous animals or tuberculous carcases came to the knowledge of the sanitary officials during the year.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.—The following premises are on the Register :—

Factories—

Bakehouses.....	1	
Other trades connected with foods or drinks .	4	
Laundries	3	
Other trades connected with clothing	0	
Various	35	
	—	43

Workshops—

Bakehouses	25	
Dressmakers and Milliners	25	
Bootmakers and Repairers	25	
Tailors.....	12	
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	6	
Laundries	11	
Various	79	
	—	183
		—
Total		226
		—

Eleven defects have been found and remedied, and these were not of a serious nature.

Part III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (which includes Section 22) is in force.

No case of infectious disease has occurred in the homes of any of the outworkers. The state of the premises and the conditions under which the work is carried out may be regarded as satisfactory.

Refuse Removal.—This is carried out as hitherto by the Council's own men. The marked improvement in the condition of the High Street since the employment of two young men to brush up refuse, has been maintained.

Sewage Disposal and Drainage.—The great majority of houses in the town are connected with the sewers, and have water-closets with

proper flush cisterns. The following, on account of their distance from a sewer, have the following systems in use;—

	Pails.	Earth closets.	Pans and traps.	Midden privies.
Shipbourne Road and Cage Green...	3	0	6	4
Hayesden	1	7	1	0
Bloodshots, Lodge Oak, and Barden	0	1	4	1
	—	—	—	—
	4	8	11	5

Four pail closets have been put in at Hayesden for four houses at which defects existed in the midden privies, and three pail closets have been put up in place of inferior ones.

The few cesspools which exist have been thoroughly overhauled and provided with new covers and ventilators, and they are emptied at regular intervals.

Three good-sized detached houses on the London Road, viz., “Hilden Lodge,” “Fairview,” and “Stoneleigh,” have been connected with the sewer. When these houses were built there was no sewer so far along the London Road, and a system of tanks was put in at the back. These had got somewhat out of date, and an arrangement was made with the owner to connect up, and the work was completed early in the year. Several houses on this road near the town have also had the drains re-modelled and connected with the sewer along the main road, with very great benefit from a health point of view.

It was finally decided to employ electricity to pump up the sewage to the higher tanks at the Sewage Farm, and an application was made to borrow £9,450 for this and other necessary works for sewage purification. An Inquiry was made, as I stated in last year’s report, on 19th November, 1909, and sanction to carry out the works had not been officially received (although there was reason to anticipate that it would very shortly) at the end of 1910. The delay was caused by the Council having to obtain the consent of the Kent Electric Power Company to allow electric cables to extend outside the Urban area. Consent had previously been obtained from the Rural District of Tonbridge.

Swimming Bath.—I reported last year that an Inquiry was held on December 20th, 1909, by a Local Government Board Inspector, to borrow £540 for the erection of a Swimming Bath in the Lower Fields near Tonbridge Castle. The work was completed under Mr. Bradley’s direction, and the Bath was opened on July 6th, 1910. It is 100ft. long, 40ft. wide, and 3—7ft. deep. The water is partially warmed by condensation water from the Electric Works.

The Bath has been well patronised, and I am informed that the accommodation at times has been taxed to the uttermost, so that further extension was contemplated at the end of the year.

Water Supply.—Owing to discoloration and occasional black deposits found in the Water Company’s supply by householders, at the end of 1909 and beginning of 1910, I was instructed by the Council to make what

examinations I thought necessary, and accordingly (in addition to the usual periodic examinations) between January 3rd and March 16th, I made a series of eleven examinations, four in January, four in February, and three in March, principally with the view of determining the presence or absence of coli and other gas-producing organisms. Of these eleven I considered seven were satisfactory, two moderate, and two unsatisfactory.

The samples which were unsatisfactory were collected on January 26th and February 5th: the former day was dry and frosty, but the river had been high, and on the latter the Racecourse was flooded, and had been for several days. I recommended the addition of more aluminum sulphate for the filters, in order to produce more film for the arrest of organisms, and I think this had a good effect.

With one or two exceptions an improved quality was maintained throughout the year.

Bye-laws and Regulations.—In addition to bye-laws with respect to Slaughter-houses and Common Lodging-houses, and Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, the following are also in force:

Bye-laws relating to New Streets and Buildings, adopted on August 3rd, 1898;		
„	„	New Buildings, adopted by the Council on October 7th, 1908, and allowed by the Local Government Board on November 28th of that year, and repealing bye-law No. 56 of the 1898 code;
„	„	Existing Buildings, adopted by the Council on May 1st, 1907;
„	„	Cleansing of Footpaths, &c., Removal of Horse Refuse, Cleaning of Earthclosets, &c.;
„	„	Nuisances;
„	„	Offensive Trades;
„	„	Removal of Offensive Matters;
„	„	Prevention of Danger from Whirligigs, Shooting Ranges, &c.

Adopted Aug. 3rd, 1898; and allowed by the L.G.B. Oct. 21st, 1898.

Adoptive Acts.—The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, have been in force in the District since February 14th, 1891.

Parts 6 and 10 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, have been in force in the District since 23rd January, 1909, and Part II., Part III. (Sect. 49) and Part IV. (Sects. 59, 60, and 67) were sanctioned by the Local Government Board on 28th May, 1909, and came into operation on the 9th July following.

The following further parts of this Act have been adopted:—

Part III. Sections 34 to 48 (both inclusive), 50 and 51.	
„	IV. „ 52 to 58 and 61 to 66, all inclusive
„	V. „ all Sections.

The Order of the Local Government Board declaring the above to be in force as from 4th February, 1911, was given on the 17th December, 1910.

Small Holdings and Allotments Acts, 1908.—Rules with respect to Allotments and terms of agreement for letting, were adopted by Resolution of the Council on 6th July, 1910, and were confirmed by the Board of Agriculture on the 23rd July following.

The Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Order, 1910.—On the 13th December, 1910, the Local Government Board issued a General Order and Regulations revising the regulations relating to Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances of Urban and Rural Districts.

This Order reproduces certain of the provisions contained in the Orders of 23rd March, 1891, and prescribes some new provisions.

The two Orders of 23rd March, 1891, referred to are rescinded, and the provisions of the new Order were to come into operation on 1st January, 1911, except those of Article 10 relating to tenure of office, which takes effect on the 1st April, 1911.

The principal changes made by the new Order are as follows:—

Article 1 sets out the circumstances under which it will be necessary for the Council to submit to the Board the Schedule of particulars required by the Board on the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of Nuisances.

Article 3 requires that notice of appointment to be by advertisement.

Article 7 enables the Council to make a new appointment immediately notice has been given to determine an existing appointment.

Articles 10 and 11 prescribe new conditions as to tenure of office.

Article 19 sub-clause (13) requires a Medical Officer of Health to furnish the Board with a weekly list of all cases of infectious disease, and to furnish the County Medical Officer of Health with a duplicate of such list. Sub-clause (15) requires a Medical Officer of Health to report to the Board any cases of Plague, Cholera, or Small-pox. Sub-clause (16) requires a Medical Officer of Health to supply the Board with three copies of his Annual Report and one copy of any Special Report, and urges Councils to have these former Reports printed.

Article 20 deals with the duties of Inspectors of Nuisances.

I addressed a letter to the Board on the subject of sending the weekly returns of infectious disease, and on receiving their reply made an arrangement for sending these returns, which should prove satisfactory.

In return the Board furnishes a weekly summary of the main contents of the returns for all Sanitary Districts in England and Wales.

No action has been taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts or the Private Streets Works Act.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.—On November 22nd I attended a meeting of the Health Committee and explained as far as possible what would be required to be done in the way of inspection of houses

under Section 17, sub-section 1.

A Sub-committee was formed to deal with this, and met on December 16th, when arrangements were made, subject to the approval of the Council, for starting the inspections at the beginning of 1911.

Elementary Schools.—I have not found it necessary to recommend the closure of any of the Elementary Schools during the past year on account of the prevalence of infectious disease.

It has not been found necessary to resort to legal proceedings on account of any matter connected with the public health.

A few mild cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in December, otherwise the health conditions prevailing in the District at the end of the year were satisfactory.

Mr. J. W. Pooley, Sanitary Inspector to the Council, having obtained the post of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector to the Cockermouth Urban District Council, Mr. M. Jenner, his assistant, was on the 6th April appointed in his place, and has carried out his duties in an efficient manner.

Mr. Jenner's report of the work carried out in his department during the year, the statistical tables required by the Local Government Board, and the table required by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

March 18th, 1911.

JAMES SCOTT TEW,



REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

JANUARY, 1911.

To the Chairman and Members of the Tonbridge Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Report of the work carried out in the Sanitary Department during the past year.

Inspections.—1,724 inspections (exclusive of re-inspections) have been made during the year, and from the Schedule hereto attached it will be observed that a large number of insanitary conditions were found to exist, and subsequently abated.

It has not been necessary to resort to legal proceedings during the year, although 26 statutory notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances.

Notices Served.—224 preliminary and 26 statutory notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances, defective drains, insufficient w.c. accommodation, foul and insufficient receptacles for the deposit of house refuse, and various other sanitary defects.

Closets without Flushing Cisterns.—Nine closets have been provided with flushing cisterns, and 20 flushing cisterns have been repaired.

Receptacles for House Refuse Provided.—148 galvanized sanitary dustbins have been provided in compliance with notices served.

Houses Completely Re-drained.—The drains of 53 houses, chiefly cottages, have been re-drained and provided with intercepting traps, inspection chambers, and means of ventilation. Whenever possible new drains are subjected to the water test before being covered in.

New w.c.'s.—36 new w.c.'s have been provided.

New w.c. Pans Provided, Drains Repaired, &c.—57 drains were cleansed, repaired, trapped, or w.c.'s provided with pans of the approved pattern in the place of pans of the unsatisfactory "long hopper" type.

Sinks, and Sink Waste Pipes.—One new sink has been provided and 21 sink waste pipes, most of which terminated in the house walls, and caused them to be damp, have been repaired and lengthened, so that they now discharge into the open air.

Defective Pavings to Yards.—Ten defective yard pavings, which allowed surface water to be retained in close proximity to the dwelling houses, have been re-laid and properly drained.

Houses Closed.—17 houses were closed as unfit for human habitation.

Nuisances caused by Pigs, Poultry, &c —Six nuisances were detected caused by pigs, poultry, or rabbits being kept in an insanitary condition, and steps were taken to have these remedied.

It will be observed from the Summary hereto attached that a number of various other nuisances and sanitary defects have been discovered and abated.

Infectious Disease.—71 cases of infectious disease were notified, including 18 cases of Phthisis.

Disinfection —71 premises have been disinfected after notifiable disease, including 7 after cases of phthisis.

In connection with these, 284 rooms and a quantity of bedding and clothing have been disinfected.

Isolation.—Of the 71 cases of infectious disease notified, 48 were removed to the Hospital in Vauxhall Lane, for the purpose of isolation.

One death occurred at the Hospital during the past year.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.—The premises inspected under this Act have on the whole been found to be in a satisfactory condition. The following defects were found and subsequently remedied by the persons responsible, viz., want of cleanliness, 6; defective floors, 3; w.c. dirty, 1; re-drained, 1; insufficient w.c. accommodation, 1; insufficient ventilation, 2.

Bakehouses —These have been found generally in a satisfactory condition. The following defects were detected, notices served on the occupiers, and the work carried out: Bakehouses required limewashing or cleansing, 8; w.c. dirty, 2; floors defective, 2.

There are now 25 bakehouses on the register, but no underground bakehouses.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops —There are now 7 cow-keepers and 28 purveyors of milk on the register, and the premises have been found in a fairly satisfactory condition.

The following defects were found and subsequently remedied: Premises required limewashing and cleansing, 4; accumulations of manure, 5; insufficient ventilation and light, 1.

Slaughter-houses.—Frequent visits have been made to these premises. The following defects were found and remedied: Premises required limewashing, 7; floors defective, 3.

Canal Boats.—Five boats have been inspected whilst unloading at the Wharf, or before proceeding down the river.

The following infringements were found in connection with two boats: one boat required repairs, and one boat required cleansing.

It has not been necessary to take legal proceedings to enforce the requirements of the Acts.

No case of infectious disease has been notified as existing on a Canal Boat.

The Boats generally are in a satisfactory condition.

There is at present one boat on the register.

I might state that the number of Canal Boats conveying goods to Tonbridge has been considerably lessened during the past year.

SUMMARY.

Number of inspections made to houses and premises.....	1724
Houses completely re-drained	53
New w.c.'s provided	36
Drains repaired, trapped, new pans, &c. ..	57
Dustbins provided	148
W.c.'s provided with flushing cisterns.....	9
Premises limewashed and cleansed	7
Defective sinks and other waste pipes	21
Defective paving to yards	10
Various sanitary amendments to houses and premises	39
Overcrowding	7
Nuisances caused by animals	6
Urinals repaired and cleansed	9
Unsound food seized or surrendered: 2 bushels of shell fish.	

Premises regularly Inspected or Registered.

Licensed or registered slaughter-houses ...	9
Cowsheds	7
Bakehouses	25
Dairies	28
Workshops (including 55 domestic).....	183
Factories	42

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. JENNER,

Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous years, in the Tonbridge Urban District.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.		Number				Rate*	
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births regis- tered.	Number	Rate*						
													5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1900	10,947	253	23.1	25	98	143	13.0	19	—	19	162	14.7	
1901	12,736	290	22.7	29	100	132	10.3	12	—	12	144	11.3;	
1902	13,078	304	23.2	32	105	163	12.4	18	—	18	181	13.8	
1903	13,413	365	27.2	36	98	137	10.2	4	—	19	156	11.6	
1904	13,725	331	24.1	43	129	166	12.0	6	—	11	177	12.8	
1905	14,045	326	23.2	28	85	142	10.1	7	—	14	156	11.1	
1906	14,372	334	23.2	40	119	148	10.2	1	—	20	168	11.6	
1907	14,707	336	22.8	39	116	166	11.2	3	—	20	186	12.6	
1908	15,049	343	22.7	33	96	137	9.1	4	—	19	156	10.3	
1909	15,400	281	18.2	21	74	136	8.8	3	1	22	157	10.1	
Averag's for years 1900-09.	13,747	316	23.0	32	102	147	10.7	7	—	17	164	11.9	
1910	15,758	296	18.7	25	84	139	8.8	—	—	21	160	10.1	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

Area of district in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1,336.

Total population at all ages, 12,736

Number of inhabited houses, 2,685

Average number of persons per house, 4

) At Census of 1901.

TABLE I. (continued)—

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Union Workhouse (in Tonbridge Rural District). Infectious Diseases Hospital (in Tonbridge Rural District). General Hospital, Tonbridge Wells.	St. Elizabeth's Home, East Ham.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910 in
Tonbridge Urban District.

Notifiable Disease.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							No. of Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-65.	65 and up- wards.	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever	47	—	6	35	4	2	—	46
Enteric Fever	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Phthisis (Voluntary) . . .	15	—	—	—	3	12	—	—
Poor Law.	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Totals	71	—	6	36	8	20	1	48

Isolation Hospital, Vauxhall Lane, in Tonbridge Rural District.
Available Beds, 31 adult, 6 cots. No. of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 3.
Joint Small-pox Hospital, Capel, in Tonbridge Rural District, 12.

SCHEDULE B.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death, during Year 1910, in the Tonbridge Urban District.

No.	Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District.
		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
1	Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Epidemic Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Whooping-cough	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
7	Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10	Asiatic Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Diarrhoea, Dysentery ..	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
12	Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Enteritis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
14	<i>Other continued fevers</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	<i>Other septic diseases</i>	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
18	Intermittent Fever and Malarial Cachexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Tuberculosis of Meninges	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20	Tuberculosis of Lungs ..	8	—	—	—	2	6	—	—
21	Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
22	Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Cancer	16	1	—	—	—	8	7	—
24	Premature Birth... ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Developmental Diseases ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Old Age	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
27	Meningitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
28	Inflammation and Softening of Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Organic Diseases of Heart	8	—	—	1	—	3	4	—
30	Acute Bronchitis.....	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
31	Chronic Bronchitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
32	Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Lobular (Broncho) Pneumonia	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
34	Diseases of Stomach	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
35	Obstruction of Intestines.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
38	Tumours and other affections of Female Genital Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	Accidents and Diseases of Parturition	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
40	Deaths by Accident or Negligence..	7	1	—	1	1	3	1	—
41	Deaths by Suicide	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
42	Deaths from ill-defined Causes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	All other causes	63	5	3	1	1	24	29	—
	All causes	160	25	11	4	7	51	62	—

TABLE V.

Tonbridge Urban District.—Infantile Mortality during the Year, 1910. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Tot 1 Mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes { Certified } { Uncertified }	5	4	1	1	11	1	4	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	25
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diarrhoea, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth	2	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital Defects	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Convulsions	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Suffocation, overlying	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other causes	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
	5	4	1	1	11	1	4	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	25

Births in the year: Legitimate, 287; illegitimate, 9. Deaths in the year: Legitimate infants, 22; illegitimate infants, 3.
Population (estimated to the middle of 1910), 15,758. Deaths from all Causes at all ages, 160.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, & Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	59	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	246	14	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report).	—	—	—
Total	305	14	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.				
Want of Cleanliness	6	6	—	—
Want of Ventilation	2	2	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
† Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Total	11	11	—	—

† Sect. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted.

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.													Outwork in In- fected Premises, sec. 109, 110		
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.						Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Instances.	Orders made.	Prosecutions.	
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.									
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.											
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. . .	1	Con- tractrs men. 1	Work- men. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.	Class.	Number.
Bakehouses	25	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories .. Notified by H.M. Inspector	3
Dressmakers and Milliners	25		
Bootmakers and Repairers	25		
Tailors	12		
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	6		
Laundries	11		
Various	79		
Total	183		6

March 18th, 1911.

J. S. TEW,

Medical Officer of Health.